

REMARKS:

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-12, 21-24 and 31-33. Claims 1, 8, 21, 23, 31 and 33 are amended herein, and new claim 39 is added. Claims 13-20 and 25-30 remain cancelled. No new matter is presented. Thus, claims 1-12, 21-24, 31-33 and 39 are pending and under consideration. The rejections are traversed below.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

Claims 1-12, 21-24 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over various combinations of the following: U.S. Patent No. 6,047,252 (Kumano), U.S. Patent No. 6,523,000 (Ando) and "Positioning HTML Elements with Cascading Style Sheets, W3C Working Draft 31-Jan-1997" (Furman).

Kumano divides source text information into predetermined units for determining a correspondence between the source text information and target text information by assigning a label to both the source and target text information (see, col. 4, lines 38-45 and FIGS. 4 and 5). For example, as shown in FIGS. 3-6, a source text output file (150) having Japanese source text and target text output file (160) containing English target text are provided separately. That is, Kumano is directed to displaying the first language text or the second language text.

Ando translates character strings using a translation database. In Ando, translation of a character string is obtained from the translation database, and displayed in accordance with a similarity value obtained in comparison to the character string that needs to be translated (see, col. 7, lines 50-61 and FIG. 7). However, Ando does not incorporate a character string to be translated into translation of the character string.

The Examiner further combines Kumano and Ando with Furman to reject claims 5, 6, 10, 11, 22, 24, 32 and 34. However, Furman simply determines whether an element is initially displayed in accordance with instructions from a user (see, §2.5, example 8).

In contrast, the present invention translates text from one language to another and inserts a language tag in the translated document to describe or categorize language used in the translated document. The tagged document provided to the user includes text of the original embedded within the translated version. This, for example, allows a user to conveniently modify the original text and the translation thereof because the tagged document enables the user to handle data that is otherwise not understandable.

Independent claims 1, 8, 21, 23, 31 and 33 recite, "selective display of the tagged

document”, where the tagged document includes “text of the designated language of the original embedded within the translated version” (“first text and second text” in claims 8, 23 and 33).

It is submitted that the cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest, “selective display of the tagged document”, which includes text of the designated language of the original or first text “embedded” within the translated version or the second text, as recited in each of the independent claims 1, 8, 21, 23, 31 and 33.

For at least the above-mentioned reasons, claims depending from the independent claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references. The dependent claims are also independently patentable. For example, as recited in claim 2, “said document forming unit forms the tagged document in which the original and the translated version have the language tag set in an original-versus-version form indicative of a correspondence between the original and the translated version.” The cited references do not teach or suggest this feature of claim 2

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

NEW CLAIM:

New claim 39 has been added to recite, “displaying a tagged document” where “the tagged document simultaneously displays the text in the first language and text in the second language incorporated therein” and includes “a language tag indicating whether the first language or the second language is used in each section of the tagged document.”

The cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest a document processing method where “the tagged document simultaneously displays the text in the first language and text in the second language incorporated therein” and indicates “whether the first language or the second language is used in each section of the tagged document.”

It is submitted that new claim 39 is patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

CONCLUSION:

Accordingly, claims 1, 8, 21, 23, 31 and 33 are amended herein, and new claim 39 is added. Claims 13-20 and 25-30 remain cancelled. Thus, claims 1-12, 21-24, 31-33 and 39 are pending and under consideration.

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

If there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested

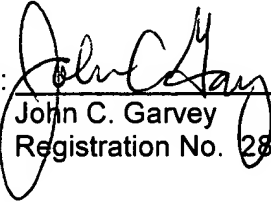
to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 11-23-05

By: 
John C. Garvey
Registration No. 28,607

1201 New York Ave, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501